

F I L E D
Clerk
District Court

MAR - 8 2006

For The Northern Mariana Islands
By _____
(Deputy Clerk)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

ANGELITO TRINIDAD, et al.,

Case No. CV-97-0073

Plaintiff,

vs.

JOHN S. PANGELINAN, et al.,

Defendant

AMENDED ORDER GRANTING
WRIT OF EXECUTION

THIS MATTER came before the court on Thursday, January 26, 2006, for hearing of plaintiff's motion for writ of execution and sale of real property. Plaintiff's appeared through their attorney, Lillian A. Tenorio; defendants John S. Pangelinan and Mercede B. Pangelinan appeared *pro se*.

THE COURT, having considered the written and oral argument of the parties, makes the following disposition:

I. BACKGROUND

On February 25, 1999, the court awarded Plaintiffs \$300 for attorney's fees and costs incurred for preparing their motion to compel discovery. Notice of Order Granting Motion to Compel Discovery, Awarding Attorney Fees, and Granting Ex Parte Motion to File Fourth Amended Complaint, No. 86 (Feb. 25, 1999).

On December 2, 1999, at the close of the bench trial, the court ordered from the bench that Defendants not sell, rent, lease, give, pledge, transfer, hypothecate, or in any way encumber, either

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EXHIBIT
"1"

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1 temporarily or permanently, any real property in which they have any interest whatsoever, without
2 first obtaining the permission of the court.

3 On March 20, 2000, the court issued judgment in favor of Plaintiffs for an amount of
4 \$205,787.34, which began accruing 6.197 percent interest per year from the date of judgment.
5 Amended Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, No. 191 (Mar. 20, 2000). The court also
6 awarded attorney's fees of \$70,200.00 and costs of \$3,375.20. Order Granting Attorney's Fees and
7 Costs to Plaintiffs, No. 192 (Mar. 20, 2000).

8 On July 30, 2001, the court awarded Plaintiffs attorney's fees of \$866.66 and costs of \$23.18
9 for preparing their order to show cause. Order Awarding Attorney Fees and Costs to Plaintiff's
10 Attorney, No. 310 (July 30, 2001). On September 6, 2001, the court granted Plaintiff's motion for
11 attorney's fees and costs of \$4,848.85 incurred in filing Plaintiff's motion for a temporary
12 restraining order and preliminary injunction. Order Granting Attorneys Fees and Costs, No. 329
13 (Sept. 6, 2001). On January 8, 2004, the court awarded Plaintiffs attorney's fees and costs of \$545 to
14 defend Defendants' frivolous motion for accounting. Notice of Order Denying Defendant's Motions
15 for an Accounting and Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Sanctions, No. 387 (Jan. 8, 2004).

16 Since the court entered judgment, Defendants have failed to voluntarily satisfy the judgment.
17 In an effort to collect upon the judgment, Plaintiffs successfully levied execution and purchased 55
18 year leases of four parcels of land ("Garapan property") belonging to Defendants for \$210,000.00 in
19 partial fulfillment of the judgment. Order Confirming Sale of Fee Simple Determinable Estates in
20 Four Parcels of Real Property, No. 293 (July 13, 2001). This still left a deficiency judgment, which
21 has been accruing interest of 6.197% from July 1, 2001.

22 In an effort to collect the remaining deficiency in the judgment, Plaintiffs have attempted
23 discovery under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 69(a). However, because Defendants failed to
24 appear at the January 29, 2004 deposition and did not supply any of the documentation required by
25 the subpoena duces tecum, the court awarded Plaintiffs attorney's fees and costs of \$214. Order
26 Granting Motion to Compel and Motion for Sanctions, No. 411 (Apr. 1, 2004). The subpoena duces

1 tecum required Mr. Pangelinan to bring all records and documents relating to Defendants' financial
2 status. Notice of Deposition and Subpoena Duces Tecum Directed to John S. Pangelinan, No. 388
3 (Jan. 21, 2004).

4 On April 30, 2004, after Mr. Pangelinan failed to submit to the Federal Rule of Civil
5 Procedure 30(b)(4) oath on March 27, 2004 for a proper deposition, the court found Mr. Pangelinan
6 in civil contempt of court. Order Finding Defendant John S. Pangelinan in Contempt of Court, No.
7 428 (Apr. 30, 2004).

8 While Mr. Pangelinan's refuses to voluntarily or involuntarily supply information necessary
9 for Plaintiffs to recover the judgment, Plaintiffs have discovered that Defendants own a certain real
10 property located in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands ("Commonwealth") known
11 as E.A. 222, which comprises of approximately 96,905 square meters and is situated in Papago,
12 Saipan. The Preliminary Title Report from Pacific American Title indicates that Mr. Pangelinan
13 currently has the entire right, title, and interest to E.A. 222.

14 Currently, there is a deficiency of the merit judgment and the sanction imposed upon the
15 defendants.

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17 II. ANALYSIS

18 In accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 69(a), a writ of execution is necessary to
19 enforce a judgment. A proceeding on and in aid of execution must follow the practice and procedure
20 of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands ("Commonwealth" or "CNMI"). Fed. R. Civ.
21 P. 69(a). Accordingly, "[t]he court, at the request of the party recovering any civil judgment in that
22 court for the payment of money, shall issue a writ of execution against the personal property of the
23 party against whom the judgment has been rendered, except as provided in 7 CMC § 4210." 7 CMC
24 § 4203 (2004). Under CNMI law,

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1 All interests in land, but any interest owned solely by a judgment debtor, in his or her own
2 right, may be ordered sold or transferred under an order in aid of judgment if the court
3 making the order deems that justice so requires and finds as a fact that after the sale or
4 transfer, the debtor will have sufficient land remaining to support himself or herself and
the persons directly dependent on the debtor according to recognized local custom and
the law of the Commonwealth.

5 7 CMC § 4210(c) (2004).

6 Here, Plaintiffs have moved the court to issue a writ of execution against E.A. 222 up to the
7 balance of the judgment plus attorney's fees and costs. Mr. Pangelinan has shown that he will take
8 whatever measures he can to stymie further efforts to discover additional assets from which the
9 judgment can be satisfied. Accordingly, because Defendants have continually frustrated Plaintiffs'
10 efforts to collect on the judgment and have refused to comply with court orders to comply with
11 Plaintiffs' efforts to collect on the judgment, justice so requires that the court issue the writ of
12 execution. Defendants, however, claim that based on several arguments, the court should not issue
13 the writ of execution. The court will consider each in turn.

14 First, Defendants John S. Pangelinan and Merced B. Pangelinan claim that the motion should
15 be denied because the court lacks jurisdiction. However, their objections to subject matter and
16 personal jurisdiction, having been rejected numerous times by the court, are barred by the law of the
17 case and are plainly frivolous. Both the court and the Ninth Circuit have made it clear that the court
18 has proper jurisdiction over this case. See *Trinidad v. Pangelinan*, 54 F. App'x 470 (9th Cir. 2003)
19 (affirming district court and denying further filings in the closed appeal); *Trinidad v. Pangelinan*, 32
20 F. App'x 357, 359 (9th Cir. 2002) (affirming that district court had proper jurisdiction over the case
21 and the parties); Order Granting Motion to Compel and Motion for Sanctions at 1-2, No. 411 (Apr.
22 1, 2004) (denying Defendants' objection to jurisdiction). The U.S. Supreme Court has denied
23 certiori. *Pangelinan v. Trinidad*, 538 U.S. 1064 (2003). Moreover, the court has jurisdiction over
24 post-judgment proceedings pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 69.

25 Second, Defendants claim that the motion for a writ of execution is improper. However, as
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1 explained above, a writ of execution is necessary to enforce a judgment. Fed. R. Civ. P. 69(a). Under
2 Commonwealth law, Plaintiffs must make a motion for a writ of execution to issue.

3 Third, Plaintiffs contend that Plaintiff's motion for writ of execution is an abuse of process
4 because the court judgment has already been satisfied since (1) the court confirmed the sale of the
5 four parcels of real property on June 26, 2001; (2) Plaintiffs were the purchasers of the fifty-five
6 year land lease; and (3) in essence, the sale price of \$210,0000 was not fair and reasonable and
7 should cover the entire judgment.

8 All these contentions, however, are misplaced. In the court's Order Confirming Sale of Fee
9 Simple Determinable Estates in Four Parcels of Real Property at 3, No. 293 (July 13, 2001), the
10 court specifically stated:

11 [P]laintiffs, having bid a total of TWO HUNDRED TEN THOUSAND and No/100s
12 DOLLARS (\$210,000.00), and that amount having been set off against their judgment,
13 with accrued interest to date, against defendants in the amount of \$295,899.58, there
14 remains a deficiency judgment against defendants in the amount of \$85,899.58 (not
15 including additional attorney fees, costs, and expenses incurred by plaintiffs[]) which
16 shall continue to accrue interest at the rate of 6.197% from July 1, 2001, until paid in
17 full.

18 Accordingly, it having been more than three years since the court issued the order, Defendants have
19 waived any objections they had to the existence of the remaining deficiency and the reasonableness
20 of the sale price.

21 Fourth, Defendants contend that the Plaintiffs' attorney's fees and costs that Defendants have
22 been ordered to pay may not be discharged by the sale of Defendants' real property as they are not
23 part of the judgment. The term "judgment" as used in § 4203 must be construed the way the court
24 deems the Commonwealth Supreme Court has construed it. "Where [the Commonwealth Supreme
25 Court] has not decided a legal issue, [the court] must use [its] best judgment to predict how that
court would decide it." *Allen v. City of Los Angeles*, 92 F.3d 842, 847 (9th Cir. 1996). The court is
persuaded by the Ninth Circuit's interpretation of the term "judgment" to include attorney's fees and
costs that the court awards in conjunction with the case. See e.g., *Friend v. Kolodieczak*, 72 F.3d

1 1386, 1391-92 (9th Cir. 1995). Accordingly, after much consideration, the court deems that the
2 Commonwealth Supreme Court would also construe "judgment" to include any awards of attorney's
3 fees and costs. Therefore, attorney's fees and costs may be recoverable by a writ of execution.

4 Fifth, Defendants argue that the motion for writ of execution is untimely because the motion
5 was made beyond a year and a day after judgment. However, Commonwealth law provides that the
6 statute of limitations to commence actions upon a judgment is twenty years. 7 CMC § 2502 (2004).
7 Since the judgment was issued on March 20, 2000, there is no doubt that this motion is timely.

8 Sixth, Defendants argue that Lot E.A. No. 222, Papago, Saipan, is exempt from a writ of
9 execution under 7 CMC § 4210(c) because any income producing property is exempt from
10 execution. However, the statute does not go so far as to exempt all income producing property.
11 Instead, the statute exempts only so much land that is sufficient for Defendants to support
12 themselves and those directly dependent on Defendant "according to recognized local custom and
13 the law of the Commonwealth." § 4210(c).

14 Defendants have not given Plaintiffs the opportunity to discover facts that will show whether
15 Defendants will or will not have sufficient land remaining to support themselves. In fact, Defendants
16 have frustrated the process by refusing to submit to discovery, even after ordered to do so by the
17 court. Even after Mr. Pangelinan was held in civil contempt, he chose to stay in jail rather than
18 submit to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 69(a) discovery requirements. By failing to submit to
19 discovery and by failing to disclose their financial status, Defendants have deliberately prevented
20 Plaintiffs from enforcing their judgment.

21 Because Defendants frustrated the process of enforcing the judgment, it is Defendants'
22 burden to show the court that they will not have sufficient land remaining to support themselves.
23 Unless Defendants submit to discovery, the court has no way of knowing Defendants' actual
24 financial status. Furthermore, Plaintiffs have provided some evidence that suggests that Defendants
25 have numerous other real properties such that Defendants will have sufficient land remaining to
26 support themselves. See Declaration of Charles R. Rotbart in Support of Motion for Issuance of Writ

1 of Attachment and Writ of Execution on Judgment, Exhibit A, No. 197 (May 4, 2000). Accordingly,
2 since the court, as explained above, has deemed that justice so requires, § 4210 is not an impediment
3 to Plaintiffs' motion.

4 Seventh, Defendants claim that the judgment has been satisfied and discharged by the rents
5 Plaintiffs have received from the Garapan property because the sale violated the Commonwealth
6 Constitution or, in the alternative, because the Plaintiff's fee simple determinable interest in the
7 Garapan property does not entitle Plaintiffs to the rent it receives for leasing it to a third party. This
8 is also a frivolous argument. The court has already articulated that the sale of the Garapan property
9 did not violate the Commonwealth Constitution. Order Confirming Sale of Fee Simple Determinable
10 Estates in Four Parcels of Real Property, No. 293 (July 13, 2001). The Ninth Circuit affirmed,
11 *Trinidad v. Pangelinan*, 54 F. App'x 470 (9th Cir. 2003), and the U.S. Supreme Court has denied
12 certiori, *Pangelinan v. Trinidad*, 538 U.S. 1064 (2003). Furthermore, by its very nature, a fee simple
13 determinable, or, in this case better termed an estate for fifty-five years, entitles the holder of the
14 estate to any rents brought from the property.

15 Accordingly, having carefully considered the arguments of the parties, **THE COURT**
16 **HEREBY ISSUES**, pursuant to the provisions of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 69(a) and 7 CMC
17 § 4203, a writ of execution against defendants' property known as E.A. 222.

18 The court suggests that if Defendants prefer to keep E.A. 222 and satisfy the judgment by the
19 sale of other property or some other means, they should attempt to make arrangements with
20 Plaintiffs to satisfy the judgment by alternative means. Considering that the Ninth Circuit has upheld
21 the court's jurisdiction and the Supreme Court has denied certiori, the court urges Defendants to
22 voluntarily satisfy the judgment so that they may keep the property that is most important to them.

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1 Furthermore, although Plaintiffs request the court to grant sanctions, a separate motion for
2 sanctions under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11 must be made before the court may consider the
3 matter.

4 DATED this 1st day of March, 2006.

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8 DAVID A. WISEMAN
9 Judge
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